#### MENDING THE TARIFF

DEMOCRATS TRYING TO PATCH THEIR FAULTY REVENUE LAW.

Consideration of the Bill to Repeal the Differential Duty on Sugar Begun in the House.

LETTERS READ BY WILSON

AND THE RETALIATORY MEASURES OF FOREIGNERS DISCUSSED.

Some of the West Virginian's Statements, Especially Concerning the Revenue, Greeted with Jeers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The House today entered on consideration of the bill to repeal the differential of one-tenth of 1 cent per pound imposed by the tariff act on sugars imported from bounty-paying countries. Mr. Wilson opened the debate with a long argument, in which he introduced all the correspondence between the German embassador and the State Department on the subject, including a letter not hitherto published, in which Germany expressly disavowed retaliation against the United States for the imposition of this duty when she excluded our meat products. It is thought a vote on the bill will be

secured Thursday. At the opening of the session, on motion of Mr. Bailey, a bill was passed to grant to the Gainesville, McAllister & St. Louis railroad the right to construct two branch lines through the Indiana Territory; also, on motion of Mr. Flynn, to grant to the Oklahoma Central railroad a right of way through the Oklahoma and Indian Terri-

Mr. Fithian asked unanimous consent for consideration of a bill providing special rules for the navigation of rivers and harbors and inland waters of the United States, and to amend the act to prevent collisions at sea. There was no objection and the bill was passed.

After the call of the committees for reports the House, on motion of Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, went into committee of the whole to consider the bill to repeal that portion of the tariff act of Aug. 28, 1894, providing for the imposition of a differential of onetenth of 1 per cent, per pound on sugars of all grades imported from all bounty-

paying countries.

Mr. Hopkins immediately gave notice of an amendment he would offer at the proper time in the shape of a proviso that the duty should remain in force as against any country or dependence of any country which discriminated against the United States, and Mr. Myer gave notice of an amendment to increase the ad valorem duty on all grades of sugar from 40 per cent, to 50 per cent, ad valorem.

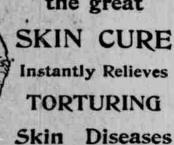
LETTERS READ BY WILSON. In opening the debate, Mr. Wilson expressed the hope that it would be brief. The House, he said, had twice sent to the Senate bills containing provisions for the free importation of all sugars, raw and refined. He said the purpose of this bill was to repeal the proviso for the imposition of the one-tenth of a cent additional duty against bounty-paid sugars. For sixty years, Mr. Wilson said, there had existed between countries paying sugar bountles treaties containing "favored nation" clauses. By those treaties the United States agreed not to discriminate against the governments which were parties to them. The German government had protested against this discriminating duty even before the tariff bill became a law, and Mr. Wilson sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the protest of the German minister, dated July 15, 1894, against this proposed duty as in contravention of the "favored nation" clause of the treaty between the German empire and the United States. He also had read the formal protest of the German government, dated Aug. 22, 1894, and letter of Secretary Gresham to the German embassador, dated Dec. 7, 1894, and the latter's reply thereto. He then had read the formal notification of the German embassador of the existence of Texas fever among cattle imported into Germany and the imperial edict prohibiting their admission, and another letter specifically disavowing any purpose of retaliation on the part of the German government, and placing the edict prohibiting further importation on purely sanitary grounds. not to discriminate against the govern-

abiting further importation on purely sanitary grounds.

The letter of Oct. 26 from the German embassador is a formal notification that "In consequence of the introduction of two shipments Texas fever by means of two shipments from New York, the importation of fresh beef and cattle from the United States to Germany will shortly be prohibited. I to Germany will shortly be prombited. I have to add that shipments made from the United States up to the 28th of October will be admitted under compulsory slaugher at landing," the embassador states, and concludes: "I reserve for a later comconcludes: "I reserve for a later communication to your excellency the particulars of these cases."

The embassador, in a letter to the Secretary of State, dated Oct. 31, says: "That which I had the honor to express on several occasions to your excellency as my personal opinion is now officially confirmed by instructions which I have received from personal opinion is now officially confirmed by instructions which I have received from Berlin. The imperial government, when it decreed the prohibition of cattle, far from intending it as a retaliation was merely prompted by veterinary considerations. By expert authority the existence of cases of sickness was established in two separate cargoes which were recognized with absolute certainity as Texas fever, and only thereupon was the prohibition of importation issued. There remained no doubt that in Germany one must have recourse to protection against this have recourse to protection against this dangerous disease, which heretofore had not made its appearance among cattle there, and that a resort to prohibitory measures was compulsory. Notwithstand-

### the great



And the most distressing forms of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin, scalp, and blood humors, and will in a majority of cases permit rest and sleep and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods fail. CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS, and its cures of torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors are the most wonderful ever recorded.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, \$1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props. Boston. "All about the Skin and Blood," 64 pages, mailed free.

. Facial Blemishes, pimply, oily, mothy skin, falling bair, and simple baby rashes prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.



ing the immediate existing danger all ship-ments from the United States made up to the 29th of October were admitted out of special consideration under compulsory slaughter on landing. The action taken in this case is smaller the same furnished slaughter on landing. The action taken in this case is exactly the same pursued toward all other countries whose cattle show any symptoms of contagious disease germs. The imperial government believes that the government of the United States has the less ground for complaint as its own sanitary regulations are specially severe towards foreign countries, as Section 7 of the act of Aug. 20, 1820, and No. 5 of the provisions for its execution exemplify."

A WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE. Mr. Wilson pointed out what Samuel Weller would call the wonderful coincidence between the imposition of this discriminating duty by the United States and the discovery of Texas fever among our cattle and the prohibition of their further importation. No reasonable man would doubt that these alleged violations of treaty obligations were the real cause of Germany's action. In passing, Mr. Wilson said, he desired to state that Denmark, Sweden and Belgium, with whom we had a large and profitable trade, had followed the lead of Germany and had excluded our cattle and dressed beef. The question presented was whether the German government was right when she claimed that treaty obligations had been violated. Mr. Wilson sketched the history of the treaty which had been ne-gotiated by Henry Clay, in 1828, with Prus-

"Will the gentleman from West Virginia," asked Mr. Hitt, "express any opinion as to whether Germany violated the favored nation clause less when she gave an export bounty to protect her sugar than we did when we placed an additional duty on such sugars to protect ours?"

Mr. Wilson replied that he would come

to that end and proceeded to state that al-though Germany and Austria-Hungary were not named in the sugar schedule of the tariff act, that fact did not relieve the situation. The simple language of our treaties with those countries guaranteed to them admission to our markets on as favor-able terms as any other country, unless the other countries gave the United States an Mr. Reed called Mr. Wilson's attention to the obiter dictum of the Attorney-general's, whose interpretation of the favored nation clause was that an export bounty provis-ion could be compersated for by an import duty without its viciation.

Mr. Wilson, in reply, contended that the Attorney-general's decision on the salt duty held that the removal of the duty as against certain countries was not a gratuity but a favor granted for reciprocal benefits. That was the best interpretation of the favored nation clause. In reply to Mr. Dalzell he took issue with Senator Vest, who was quoted as saying that the opinions of the Secretary of State and Attorney-general on this subject were opposed to each other. Mr. Wilson said that the sugar trust was benefited by the one-tenth discrimination and that no other class, including the Louisiana planters, reaped any benefit. JEERS FROM REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Wilson then branched off into a discussion of the question of the government's revenue, laying down the proposition that the Treasury did not need additional revenue. "I would like to dispel from the minds of the American people," said he, the common and prevalent idea that the Freasury is in distress from lack of revenues." This statement was received with eers on the Republican side of the House, but Mr. Wilson waved it off deprecatingly, declaring that so far as the revenues were concerned the Treasury was flush and in no danger of default. He again expressed the opinion, in which he said he had never wavered, that the tariff bill as it originally passed the House, with the income tax provision and with the income tax provision. vision, and with no duty on sugar would under normal conditions, have supplied sufinstead of bankruptcy staring us in the face," said he, amid a howl of Republican derision, "we are movng steadily and persistently toward a sur-

Mr. Dingley and Mr. Hopkins closed with Mr. Wilson at this point, challenging his figures. The former called Mr. Wilson's atfigures. The former called Mr. Wilson's attention to the fact that this month alone the deficiency was already \$8,000,000, and Mr. Hopkins stated that no pension payments had been made this month. Mr. ments had been made this month. Mr. Wilson repudlated these figures.

Mr. Hopkins called Mr. Wilson's attention to the fact that the deficiency since the tariff had gone into operation had been, each month, from \$5,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

each month, from \$5,000,000 to \$13,000,000.

Mr. Wilson contented himself with the statement that Mr. Carlisle's report explained this. The present trouble with the treasury, he said, was not lack of revenue, but the depletion of the gold reserve.

Mr. Blair asked Mr. Wilson to state, without equivocation, whether, in view of the letter read in the House to-day, he believed Germany was retaliating on account of the discriminating duty, or was excluding our meat products from sanitary modern. ing our meat products from sanitary mo

"My honest opinion is," replied Mr. Wilson, "that Germany discovered that our meat was diseased because that duty was imposed on her sugar." (Laughter.)

"You state, then, that Germany comes here with a lie on her lips," retorted Mr. Blair, sharply, "and expect us to legislate on that basis."

Mr. Wilson made no reply to this, but concluded by saying that this differential should be repealed because it was contrary to our treaty stipulations; because it gave the country discriminated against provoca-"My honest opinion is," replied Mr. Wil-

the country discriminated against provoca-tion for finding means of retaliation which alarmed other countries, and lastly, be-cause it would relieve the people of an un-just tax and one not needed for purposes

VIEWS OF LOUISIANIANS. Mr. Meyer, of Louislana, opposed the bill He contended that, instead of being a discrimination against Germany, the sugar schedule merely put her products on the American market on an equal basis with sugar from other nations.

Mr. Price took the position that the differential duty was not a violation of the most favored nation clause of the treaty with Germany. He recalled the convention of Berlin, and held that her export bounties were unjust; that, Germany has also admitted that it would be the right of the United States to offset the bounty by a discriminating clause. There was no guarantee that if the differential was removed Germany would cease her discrimination against our meat products, for such discrimination has been imposed for many years on different pretexts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Price's remarks

years on different pretexts.

At the conclusion of Mr. Price's remarks, Mr. Hepburn gave notice of an amendment he should offer later. It provides for a tax of \$1 per ton on vessels owned in whole or part, by subjects of any foreign government entered at any port of the United States. This shall apply only to the vessels of such nations as shall, in the judgment of the President, make any trouble or commercial or police regulation which prohibits or unfairly impedes the entrance or sale of any food or farm product exported from the United States.

Mr. Payne argued that the sugar differ-

any food or farm product exported from the United States.

Mr. Payne argued that the sugar differential did not contravene the favored nation clause of our treaty with Germany. Only two persons, he said, contended that it did—Secretary Gresham and the German ambassador. The President in his message last December had not taken this view of the case. But if there was to be commercial war between this country and Germany, the United States could stand it.

Mr. Warner closed the debate for the day. In the course of his remarks he read a statement from a sugar journal to the effect that although this bill might pass the House it would meet its death in the Senate. The House it would meet its death in the Senate. The House, at 5:10 p. m., adjourned.

The amendment to the bill to remove the sugar differential, which Mr. Meyer gave notice that he would offer, provides that the duty on raw sugars imported shall be 50 per cent. advaloren instead of 40 per cent. This would give an additional revenue of \$8,000,000 or \$10,000,000, he says, and compensate American sugar growers for the removal of the differential. Representative

pensate American sugar growers for the removal of the differential. Representative Price contemplates offering an amendment to the sugar bill by which time the bounty for the current year will be paid.

G. A. R. General Order. ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Commanderin-Chief Lawler and staff leave to-morrow
to attend the State encampment of the G.
A. R. They expect to attend every encampment held in the Union this year. In
a general order issued to-day staff appointments are made for seventeen States, and
proper observance of Washington's birthday and Memorial day are urged; also,
the raising of money with which to decothe raising of money with which to deco-rate the graves of dead comrades in the

Organ Recitals. Mr. W. H. Donley will give his first recital Wednesday evening, Feb. 6, at Plymouth Church, assisted by Mrs. Lottie Adams-Raschig. The programme will include Weber's overture to "Der Freischutz," Chopin's Military Polonaise, Guilmant's celebrated funeral march an "Song of the Saranha". For this series of recitals of the Seraphs." For this series of recitals Mr. Donley has secured from Europe and this country the latest novelties in both organ and orchestra compositions, which will be produced with the greatest fidelity. To orchestral tone and color Plymouth organ is one of the richest in artistic effects and the musicians will look forward with pleasure to these recitals. In the later ones Mr. Donley will be assisted by Miss Annie Griffiths, a charming singer, from Cincinnati. Mrs. Stacey-Williams, a noted dramatic soprano, from Milwaukee, and Adolph Schellschmidt, our own gifted cello artist

CLEVELAND MAKES CONCESSIONS TO WHITE METAL ADVOCATES.

Wants a Bill Passed Providing for the Issue of Five Hundred Millions of Three-Per-Cent. Bonds.

PART OF THE COIN AND BONDS HELD FOR SPECULATING PURPOSES.

Views of a New York Banker on the Financial Situation-Senator Brice's Report on the Pacific Railways.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.- The amount of gold withdrawn to-day from the subtreasury at New York was \$810,000, which reduced the gold reserve to \$56,069,995.

The President, Secretary Carlisle and Attorney-general Olney had a long conference at the White House to-day, at which the financial situation, it is said, was discussed in all its phases. Secretary Carlisle went to the White House as early as 9:30 o'clock this morning and was soon joined by Mr. Olney. It is not known what, if anything, was decided on, but it is believed that early in the coming week the administration men in Congress will make an authoritative proposition to the silver men looking to the passage of a bill providing for the issue of \$500,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds, coupled with silver legislation. Friends of the administration argue that it would be wise for the silver men to accept any fair and liberal offer, as in case they refuse any silver legislation during the next two years would be out of the question.

HOARDING GOLD.

Speculators Dealing in Yellow Metal -A New York Banker's Views. NEW YORK, Jan. 26.-The heavy with-

drawls of gold from the subtreasury is causing much comment. Yesterday \$1,500 .-000 in gold bars was taken from the subtreasury at a premium of one-eighth of per cent., which amounts to \$1,250 on a million. The names of the purchasers of these bars were not given. It is understood that several more millions will be purchased to-morrow. There seems to be houses with regard to the hoarding of gold. During the last few days it is understood that a good deal of gold has found its way into private vaults, at the instance, it is generally believed, of Hebrew speculators and prominent hebrew houses.

A Wall-street firm, whose name the writer is not at liberty to mention, received a proposition from some speculators of the class mentioned to receive and carry gold, advancing par on it in current funds at 3 per cent. interest and agreeing to divide the profits equally should gold go to a premium. In other words, there is a disposition very distinctly manifested to trade in gold and traders are willing to pay at the rate of 3 per cent. for carrying it and divide the profits, should there be any, with the capitalist who advances the principal. It may be added that the gentlemen making the proposition intended to deposit the gold in lots of moderate size—say about \$10,000 each—according as they were able to secure it from the banks, the government or other depositories of the metal.

A leading banker, on being requested to express his opinion in regard to the with-drawal of gold, said: "I presume that the loss to the subtreasury will be at least as great during the coming week as it has been during the present. We shall, unless some extraordinary diversion is created on the part of the government, find ourselves upon a silver basis. I cannot say exactly how soon, but our drift in that direction has been enormously accelerated by the events of the week and the recent course

of Congress.

"No, I do not look for any serious disturbance coincident with our finding ourselves upon a silver basis. There is too much money accumulated and too little use for it. The effect of our being upon a silver basis would be only gradually manifested, and would take the shape of a steadily depreciating currency; that is to say, our currency would gradually recede until it represents. rency would gradually recede until it represented the price of silver. Necessarily as its purchasing power decreases in the direction I have stated silver ought to advance in price, and it would not surprise me if the price of ellipse with the state of price, and it would not surprise me if the price of silver and the silver of currency met each other half way. I think that this will be accomplished without any premium being established upon gold. In any event the result will be reached slowly and withcent the averagion of any disturbance." out the creation of any disturbance."
"Is there no way," he was asked, "in

which the government can reconstitute its "Certainly not," was the reply. "No new ssue of bonds can now be taken. Of course

'Certainly not,' was the reply. 'No new issue of bonds can now be taken. Of course a small amount would be taken, but I mean to say that the Secretary cannot float another loan in this market or any place else upon conditions similar to those upon which he got his last \$50,000,000 out."

"Well," he was asked, "but will not the bonds be taken at a price?"

"Certainly," he said, at a price, "but it is not to be expected that the government will consent to put itself in that position. Besides, it is better, all things considered, that we should arrive at a definite end of the whole matter. We are going to do business on a silver basis. That is settled, and the sooner we begin the better. It implies no danger of any kind. We shall have plenty of money in the market, and with the disappearance of the existing uncertainty it will be found good enough and cheap enough to stimulate business. One thing you may rest assured of, and that is that as soon as it is demonstrated that we are on a silver basis prices of all staples and securities will show a marked and in my on a silver basis prices of all staples and securities will show a marked and, in my judgment, an extraordinary rapid advance."

The view taken by this gentleman is shared by few of his associates. Bankers generally expect to see the coined gold now in the subtreasury wined out in in the subtreasury wiped out in a few hours. The result is awaited with appre-

Secretary Carlisle is generally blamed for the present condition.

THE PACIFIC ROADS.

Government Control Opposed by Senator Brice's Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Senator Brice, chairman of the Senate committee, in the report of that committee concerning the Pacific railroads, says, after discussing various measure of making secure the government indebtedness of the Union Paeific: "Another course seems to have been left open by the government, under the sixth section of the act of 1862, which provided that the grants were made upon the condition that the company should pay the subsidy bonds at maturity. This is a condition subsequent, and for a breach of the ame the United States may at the maturity of the debt proceed to forfeit the charter of the company and wind up its business through a receivership and take its chances for a recovery of whatever portion of the debt it may be able to obtain. Your committee, however, does not wish to be understood as recommending this measure of relief, but merely suggests it as an alternative in case other remedies believed now to be better should fail."

Positive ground is taken against the government's foreclosing the liens and operating the roads. To this plan the committee the property of the committee of th say there are many grave objections and adds: "No considerable number of citizens of the United States, certainly not a majority, have ever declared in favor of the governmental control of railroads, and few have ever seriously entertained the idea that the government should enter the field of railroading as the control of railroading as of railroading as the owner and operator of but one transcontinental line of road, and thus come in competition with the other transcontinental lines operated by private individuals. Besides the main lines of the Union Pacific and Cantral Pacific (which were intended by Congress to make and constitute one transcontinental line) there are now in the United States four other are now in the United States four other lines reaching from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, and having their con-nections with Eastern trunk lines. We think it clear beyond question that, as a

financial investment the operation of the bond-aided Pacific roads by the government would be a flat failure, and we are abundantly satisfied that on the question of governmental policy it would be at present and under existing circumstances unwise and would be fraught with serious consequences to the Republic, and with results far reaching and injurious."

In case of the failure of these plans the report suggests that the only alternative report suggests that the only alternative would seem to be to fund the Union Pacific debt for a considerable period of time at a rate of interest commensurate with the earning capacity of the road. "This," says the report, "is the plan which has found most favor with financiers and those who have given this subject much attention." found most favor with financiers and those who have given this subject much attention." As to the period for which the debt should be extended and with respect to the rate of interest no special recommendation is made. "That," says the report, "will be matter for further adjustment when the details of the plan shall be more fully developed. At present our recommendation will be confined generally to the matter of the refunding of the debt for such a period and at such a rate of interest as shall enable the company under ordinary circumstances and business conditions to meet the current interest and a THE WITHDRAWALS OF GOLD ordinary circumstances and business conditions to meet the current interest and a portion of the principal of the debt each year, so that at the expiration of the period for which extension is granted the debt may be wiped out. In this arrangement two plans have been suggested:

'First—The continuance of the sinking fund and the payment into it of a larger share of the net earnings than are at present paid into it.

'Second—Periodical payments of a fixed amount into the treasury of the United States until the debt is liquidated.'

The committee does not for the present offer any suggestion as to the relief to be afforded the Central Pacific.

SENATE PROGRAMME. Bankruptcy Bill First on the List-Democrats Without a Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The final disposal of the Nicaragua canal bill, which has occupied the attention of the Senate for so many weeks, has brought the Democrats of that body face to face with the problem of the programme for the remainder of the session, of which there now remains but thirty-two working days. There is already very fair prospects of a sharp conflict between the various measures on the calendar and especially between the pooling bill and the bills for the admission of the Territories of Arizonia and New Mexico as States. It has been practically agreed ever since the Democratic caucus was held soon after the convening of the present session in December, that the bankruptcy bill would be taken up by general consent a er the Nicaragua bill. Democratic Senators, as a rule, express the opinion that the bankruptcy bill can be disposed of in four or five days, but Republican Senators think it will require greater time. Furthermore, a majority of the Republican Senators are opposed to the George bank-ruptcy bill and some of the more influential of them express the determination to keep it before the Senate until the close of the session rather than let it become a law. Senator Butler has given notice of his intention to move consideration of the pooling bill when the bankruptcy bill shall be disposed of. It has been supposed ever since the Democratic caucus that the territorial admission bills would succeed the bankruptcy bill, and the Republican Senting it is the purpose of Senator Faulkner, chairman of the territorial committee, to insist that this order shall be maintained. The Republicans regard this prospect of a conflict within the Democratic ranks with

The failure of the Republican caucus to make any serious reference to the financial with others be left suspended and they at present have no purpose of offering even a temporary expedient for the relief of the treasury. They will probably unite in encouraging debate, not only for Senator a temporary expedient for the relief of the treasury. They will probably unite in encouraging debate, not only for Senator Allen's Alabama investigation, but they will do all they can to encourage Senator Butler to a prosecution of the petition of Hon. Sampson Pope, the recent Democratic candidate for Governor of South Carolina, for an investigation of elections in that State and will probably even assist in both these matters with a few speeches of their own. It will develop within a day or two that the Democrats are without a majority in the Senate and, therefore, unable to do business without the assistance of the Republicans or Populists: The seating of Mr. business without the assistance of the Republicans or Populists. The seating of Mr. Pritchard in Mr. Jarvis's place reduced the Democratic vote to 48 out of a total of 85, or a majority of one. Clarke and Mantle, Republicans, have been elected to fill the vacancies from Wyoming and Montana, respectively. When they take their seats the Senate will number eighty-seven members, of which the Democrats will still have only forty-three members, or one less than a forty-three members, or one less than

TO PREVENT WIRE TAPPING. Measure That Makes News Stealing

Punishable Offense. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Representative Hopkins, of Illinois, has introduced a bill to prevent wire tapping, which is similar to that introduced by Senator Chandler in the Senate. The bill has been referred to the committee on interstate commerce and will probably be considered by that committee at its next meeting. There is no apparent opposition to the bill and it will probably be favorably reported.

The Evening Star says, editorially: "So long as wire tapping was an offense committed by one set of rogues to filch from the pockets of others in the same line a share of their immoral gains, the public was not much concerned, but since the misdemeanor has developed into the stealing of news from the wires of a news-gathering and news-distributing association by a comand news-distributing association by a competitor in the same business it has achieved considerable prominence. It is not strange that such dishonesty should be found among the riff-raff always to be found in some branch or other of the horse-racing and pool-selling business, but it is rather surprising that such conscienceless conduct should develop in connection with the journalistic profession. To meet misconduct of the sort referred to, Senator Chandler has introduced a bill which provides that conviction of any person who shall 'wrongfully tap or connect a wire with the telegraph or telephone wires of any person, company or association engaged in the transmission of news' shall be followed by punishment of a fine of not more than \$2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. To this measure objection cannot be made by any save those who expect at some time or other to be guilty of the offense indicated. The bill should become a law at an early date."

RAILWAY LAND GRANTS.

Minority Report in Opposition to Mr. Lucey's Resolution. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Nine members of

the public lands committee of the House have signed a majority report in opposition to the resolution reported yesterday by Mr. Lacey, from the same committee, respecting the suspension of the approvals of the selection of various lands by land-grant railroad companies. The minority opposes the resolution, in view of the communications from the Interior Department, which show among other things that the decision of the question of the mine or non-mineral character of the land is not left to the agents of the railroad companies, and that the chances of making mistakes in that regard are lessened. There have been granted to the different railroad companies approximately 138,000,000 acres, and of this there has been patented about 50,000,000 acres, leaving 88,000,000 acres to be adjusted. The minority recommends that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to inform the House by land districts how much land has been pat-ented to land-grant companies since May 26, 1894, and the examination made to deter-mine its character; also that he suspend action on the selections of those companies now patenting until the expiration of this Congress, unless legislation providing for the classification of the mineral lands within the limits of the grants to the companies is enacted previous to adjournment.

Prof. Walcott Honored. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The Geological Society, of London, has conferred the Rigsby medal on Prof. Charles W. Walcott, director of the United States Geological Survey, in recognition of important services rendered by him to geology and paleontology. Professor Walcott will not be in London at the formal presentation on Feb. 15, but the American embassador, or his representative, is expected to be present and accept the medal in his behalf. Only twice before has the United States been honored with the medal. It was awarded to Professional Control of the Control of th with the medal. It was awarded to Prof. Marsh, of New Haven, in 1837, for important researches in vertebrate paleontology, and in 1879 to Professor Cope, of Philadelphia.

Acts Approved by the President. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The President has approved the urgency deficiency appropriation bill; also, acts authorizing certain army officers to administer oaths; for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. O. Boyd, Eighth Cavalry; for the relief of Mrs.

GREAT

# \* White Sale

### COMMENCES TO-MORROW

### Laundered and Unlaundered White Shirts, Night Shirts, Collars and Cuffs

At prices that will pack our stere. No need to use any spread-eagle oratory in advertising these goods. If you see them you will buy.

All sizes, 14 to 18. 25 to 50 per cent. Saved to the Consumer in this Sale.





STYLES OF

LAUNDERED

WHITE SHIRTS

Collars, 8c. Collars, 8c. Collars, 8c.



Cutts, IZC.

Enables us to HALF PRICE.

Both Link and Lever Styles.

FOUR DIFFERENT

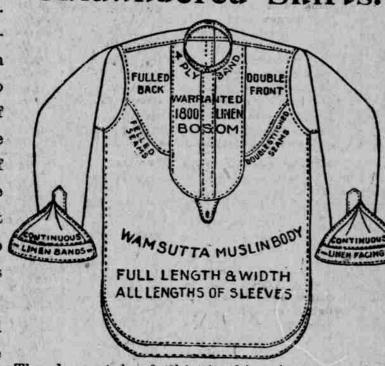
No. 1 LAUNDERED Regular value, 75c. No. 2 LAUNDERED. Pure I inen Bosom, assorted sleeve lengths, big value at \$1. No. 3 LAUNDERED. . . 69c Wide Bosom, open front and back Dress Shirt never sold Closed Front, Open Front and Back, No. 4 COAT SHIRT . . .

In This Sale.

We never allow business to get dull on our hands. Many merchants complain about slack times in January. We prefer to do business on a basis of 5 per cent. than do none at all. It's the volume of trade that counts, and we want every man that needs a Shirt or Collar to CUMEN BANDS come or send to us this

MAIL ORDERS attended to as though you were here in person. No reason why out-of-town people shouldn't have the benefit of our WHITE SALE.

Unlaundered Shirts.



Equal to any 75c Shirt ever sold.

We also offer 100 doz. Unlaundered Shirts at 39c at 39c, 49c, 69c and Cut same as Shirt shown; Union Bosom, Double Front and Back, Full Length and Width.

Night Shirts

Can't be bought in season under 75c.

Can't be bought

in season under \$1. This is the time of year when men lay in their stock of Shirts and Collars.

Have your wife or sister take an inventory of the stock on hand; then come down and fill in.

Remember Per-

# MODEL

OCEAN STEAMERS. NASSAU, CUBA, MEXICO. The Gems of the Tropics. The Gems of the Tropics.

The magnificent full-powered steel steamers of the New York and Caba Mail Steamship Company SAIL AS FOLLOWS:

Havana, Cuba, every Wednesday and Saturday. Progreso. Tempico, Vera Cruz and Mexican ports, every Saturday. Nassan, N. P., antiago and Clenfuegos, every other Thursday. These tears, and their combinations, offer unrivaled attractions to fourists. Steamers have electric lights, electric bells, all modern improvements and an unexcelled culsine. Nassau has the best Hotel in the West Indies, and cable communication with the United Indies, and cable communication with the United States. Excursion ickets, \$60 and upwards, All particulars and beautifully illustrated descriptive books sent free. Apply to JAMES E. WARD & Co. Acts., 113 Wall St., N. Y.

Victor Thunot; to remove the charge of de-sertion against private Joseph McConnell, Fifth Connecticut Infantry; authorizing the issue of four condemned cannon to the gov-ernment officers in charge of the government lot in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, and authorizing the Little Rock and Pacific road to construct bridges across the Fourche La Fevere and Petit Jean rivers,

Chinese Legation Ball. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The Chinese legation was the scene of a brilliant gathering to-night, the occasion being a ball given by the Minister and Mrs. Yang Yu to celebrate the Chinese new year. Chinese national decorations prevailed throughout the large legation building and in compliment to the great nation entertained, the vases on the mantels were filled with long stemmed American beauty roses and smilax and palms were scattered in profusion. The guests, were greeted by the minister and his wife, who were assisted by Mrs. John W. Foster and Miss Ida Thompson. The Marine band hidden behind a stage of palms furnished the music. Among the guests were members of the Cabinet, the judiciary and the diplomatic corps, and Senators and Representatives. Others present were Mrs. Perrine, Miss Dillock and Miss Benedict, of New York, Mrs. Henry Thurber, Mrs. and Miss Leiter and Mr. and Mrs. John R. Mc-

Mrs. Cleveland's Public Reception. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-Mrs. Cleveland this afternoon gave her annual reception to the public. The house was decorated with plants and flowers and the Marine band was in attendance. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted by Mrs. Harian, Mrs. Manderson and Mrs. Mills, while in the Blue parlor were stationed the following ladies: The Misses Gray, Miss Lucille Blackburn, Miss Mabel Boardman, Miss Rodgers, Miss Catherine Fuller, Miss Enloe, Miss Draper, Miss Lock-wood, Miss Patterson, Miss Rochester and Miss Walker

Alleged Fraudulent Scheme. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.-The co-operative social tabernacle, of Nashville, Tenn., has been restrained from sending its circulars through the mails by a fraud order issued by the Postoffice Department. The concern, which claimed to be a charitable order, had a bond scheme, which the department held would not allow all buyers of bonds to re-ceive the money due them and that the company would eventually cease to exist. R. CUMMINS & CO. WHISKEY

Free from Fusel Oil, Artificial Flavor and Artificial Coloring Matter. "Owing to its absolute purity I al-Absolutely Pure. ways prescribe R. Cummins Old Process Whiskey, where a stim-A Perfect Stimulant. ulant is required." .- E. S. ELDER, M. D., Dean, "The Medical Col-For Medicinal Purposes.

The "R. Cummins & Co. Old Process Sonr Mash Whiskey" is sold by all reputable retail Drug-gists. It is put up in bottles bearing our lithographic laber. PRICE, PER GUART, \$1.25. A. KIEFER DRUG COMPANY, INDIANAPOLIS. Wholesale Druggists and Sole Distributors.

ege of Indiana."

R. CUMMINS & CO., Distillers, LORETTO, KENTUCKY.



THE McELWAINE-RICHARDS CO., WROUGHT-IRON FIPE and BOILER TUBES

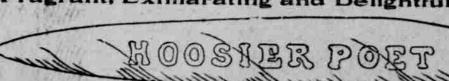
Natural-Gas Supplies, Cast Iron, Malleable Iron, Brass, Hydraulic and Ammonia Fittings, METRIC METAL CO.'S Meters for Natural and Artificial Gas. STEAM, GAS and WATER GOODS, Fitters' Tools, Packing, Belting and Steam Specialties. Plumb' ers and Mill Supplies.

General Agents for SNOW STEAM PUMP WORKS. 62 & 64 WEST MARYLAND ST.

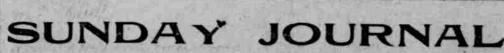
Try It

Fragrant, Exhilarating and Delightful Smoke!

By Mail, to Any Address,



The Public Favorite. Manufactured by JOHN RAUCH.



\$2 PER ANNUM.